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No. 17

Washington, D. C.

September 17, 1927

THE ANNUAL FIELD CONFERENCE



The annual field conference to review the corn-borer situation is again before us September 21, 22, and 23. Entomologists, agronomists, engineers, farmers, bankers, and others vitally interested in the borer problem will be there to inspect the infested fields and the work of the research laboratories in Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. They will witness demonstrations of corn-harvesting equipment designed to meet corn-borer conditions.

Results of the survey now being made by the Bureau of Entomology to determine the density of the infestation and the 1927 spread will be available at the conference. Other lines of research carried on by the State and Federal Governments, also the efficiency of various methods of control, will be reported and discussed.

The joint report of the committees representing the American Association of Economic Entomologists, the American Society of Agronomy, and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will be one of the features of the conference.

Where

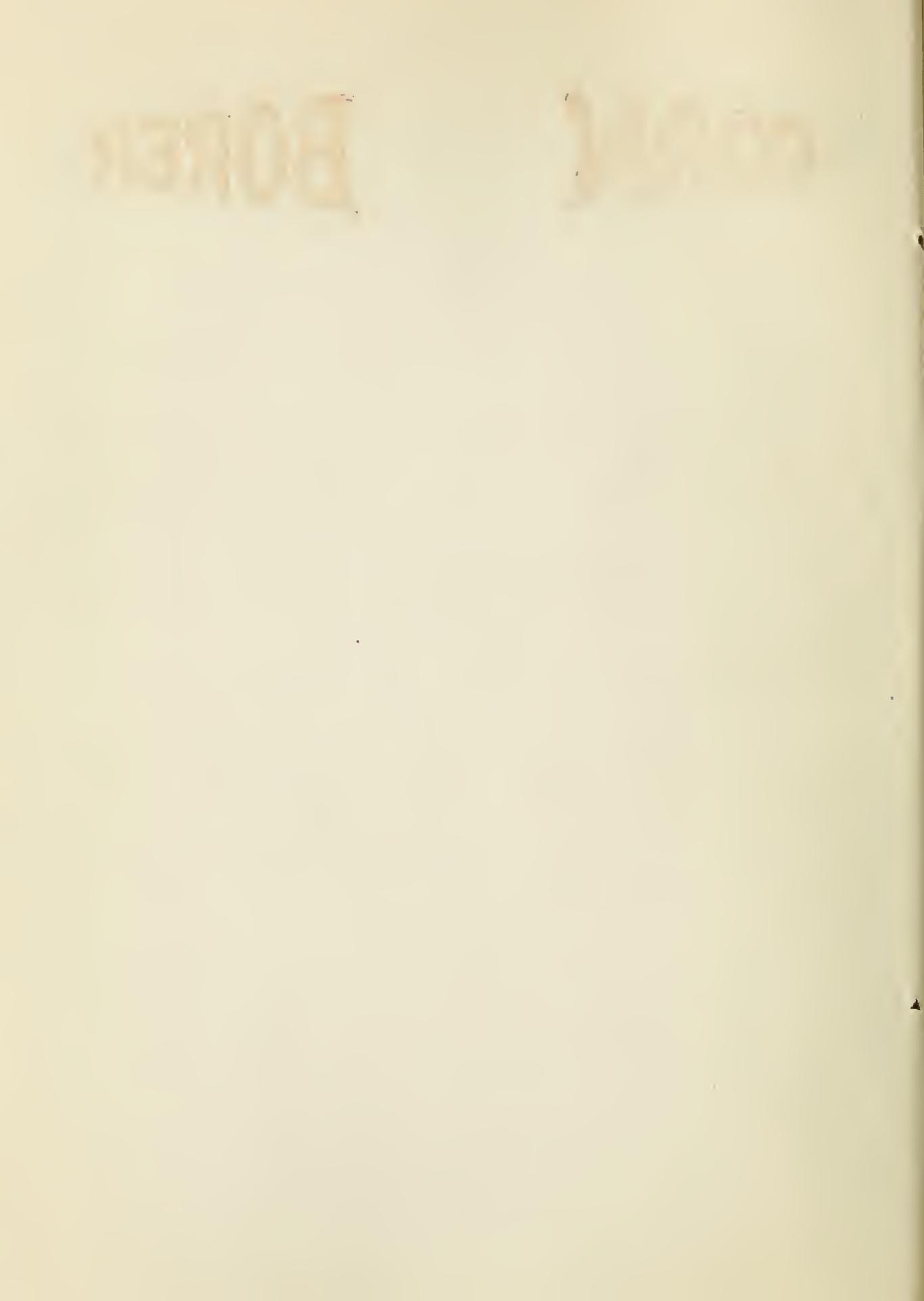
- 1st Day: Start at 9 o'clock promptly from headquarters' 615 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio.
- 2d Day: Start at 9 o'clock just as promptly from Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Canada.
- 3d Day: Detroit, Mich., Wolverine Hotel, conference headquarters.

When

September
21
22
23

Who

International
Corn-Borer
Organization
including everyone interested in borer control.



A PERMANENT PROGRAM OF EDUCATION

The fact is becoming more and more apparent that farmers in the infested area must learn to live with the borer, raise corn, and do it profitably in spite of the borer. Extension workers throughout the infested area are facing this problem and planning an educational program for the future.

The Ohio Extension Service News, August issue, summarizes the situation thus:

"Looking ahead not one year but many years, an educational program will accompany - but be separate from - the corn-borer control enforcement campaign, was agreed upon by extension representatives at the Toledo conference in July.

"Beginning every recommendation was the plea for more research upon which to base extension teachings. In summary the extension program to assist the farmer in controlling the borer includes these items:

"Plowing and low-cutting demonstrations, and plowing contests; wider use of silos and of shredded fodder; production of 1 acre of legume hay for each mature beef or dairy cow; instruction from the entomologists to enable the farmer to adopt practical control measures that may be applied the year round; county tours in September to heavily infested fields in northern Ohio or Ontario; an information-news service that will be predominantly educational and that will continue throughout the year; farm-management studies that will help the farmer to adjust his practices to obtain the best possible returns while fighting the borer."

?HAVE YOU A LITTLE BORER IN YOUR FIELD?



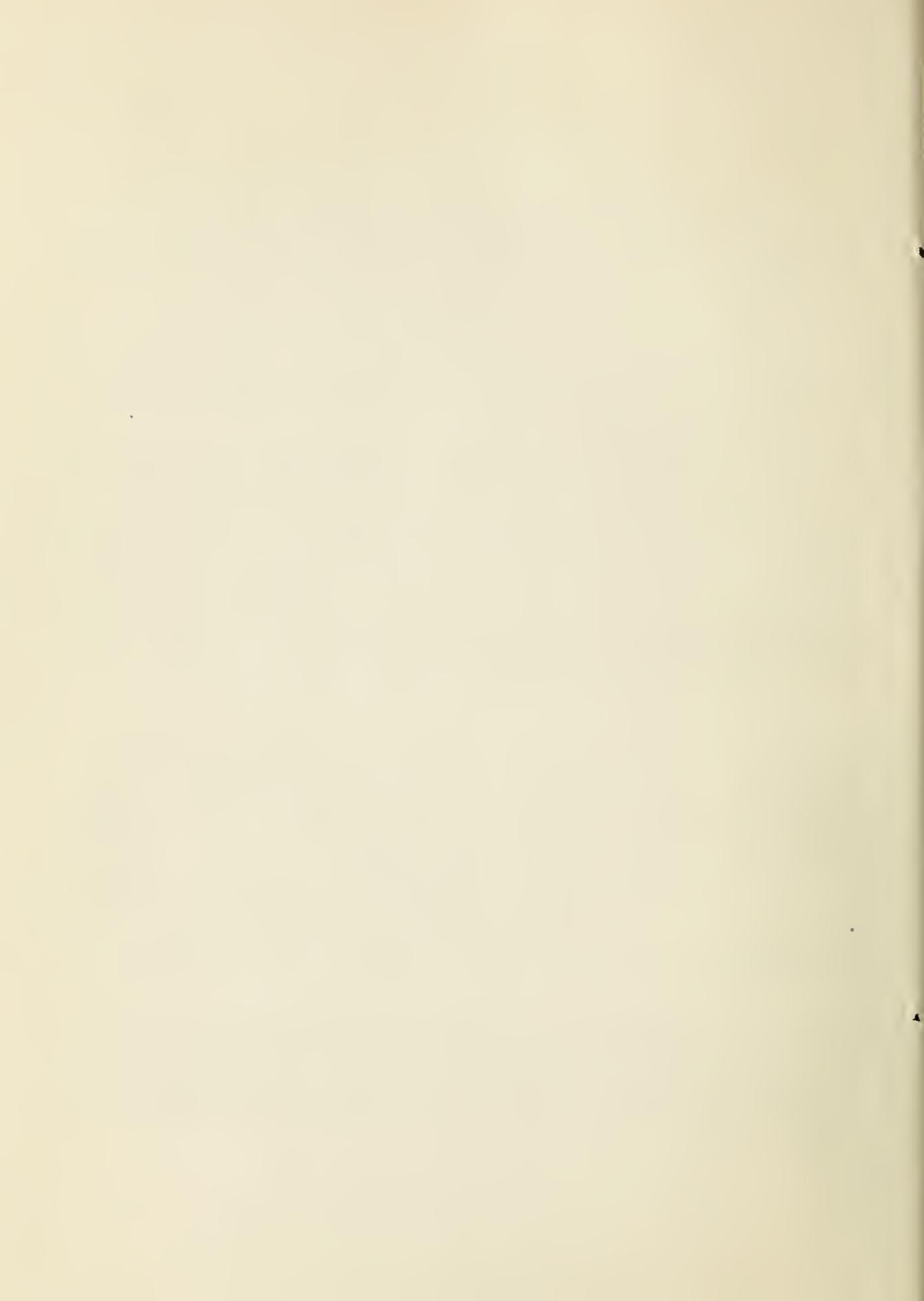
In determining whether a few stray borers are homesteading in your corn patch, look for these two common indications of borers within.

FIRST: The broken tassel caused by the borer tunneling in the stalk.

SECOND: The large quantities of yellowish-white frass, pushed out of the entrance hole of a borer and either suspended there by the silken strands spun by the larva or collected below in the axils of the leaf blades.

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TRAVELS OF THE CORN BORER The European corn borer is no respecter of places. It lives and flourishes in Livonia with its chilly winters and in Guam and the Philippines with their torrid summers. It has been reported from most of the countries of continental Europe, Asia Minor, India, Japan, the Philippines, Guam, Armenia, Turkestan, and northern Africa.





SEPTEMBER 30 IS THE TIME LIMIT.

Any farmer who cleaned up his fields in the recent corn-borer campaign but who has not yet had the fields inspected and turned in the voucher, should put in his claim to L.H.Worthley, Corn-Borer Administrator, 615 Front Street, Toledo, Ohio, before September 30.

This should be brought to the attention of all such farmers, as after the above date the force of supervisors, inspectors, and others employed during the campaign will be disbanded. It will be difficult or impossible for a farmer to establish his claim if his voucher is not immediately submitted.

About 150,000 farmers have already been paid for their extra work in cleaning up for corn-borer control, and the checks are still being mailed from Washington at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 each day. All vouchers already in will probably be paid off by October 1.

THE FIELD SURVEY

Scouting along the edge of the infested area is still adding new townships to the infested region. It is well to remember that in this new territory the infestation is very light; the township is added to the list if but one borer is found.

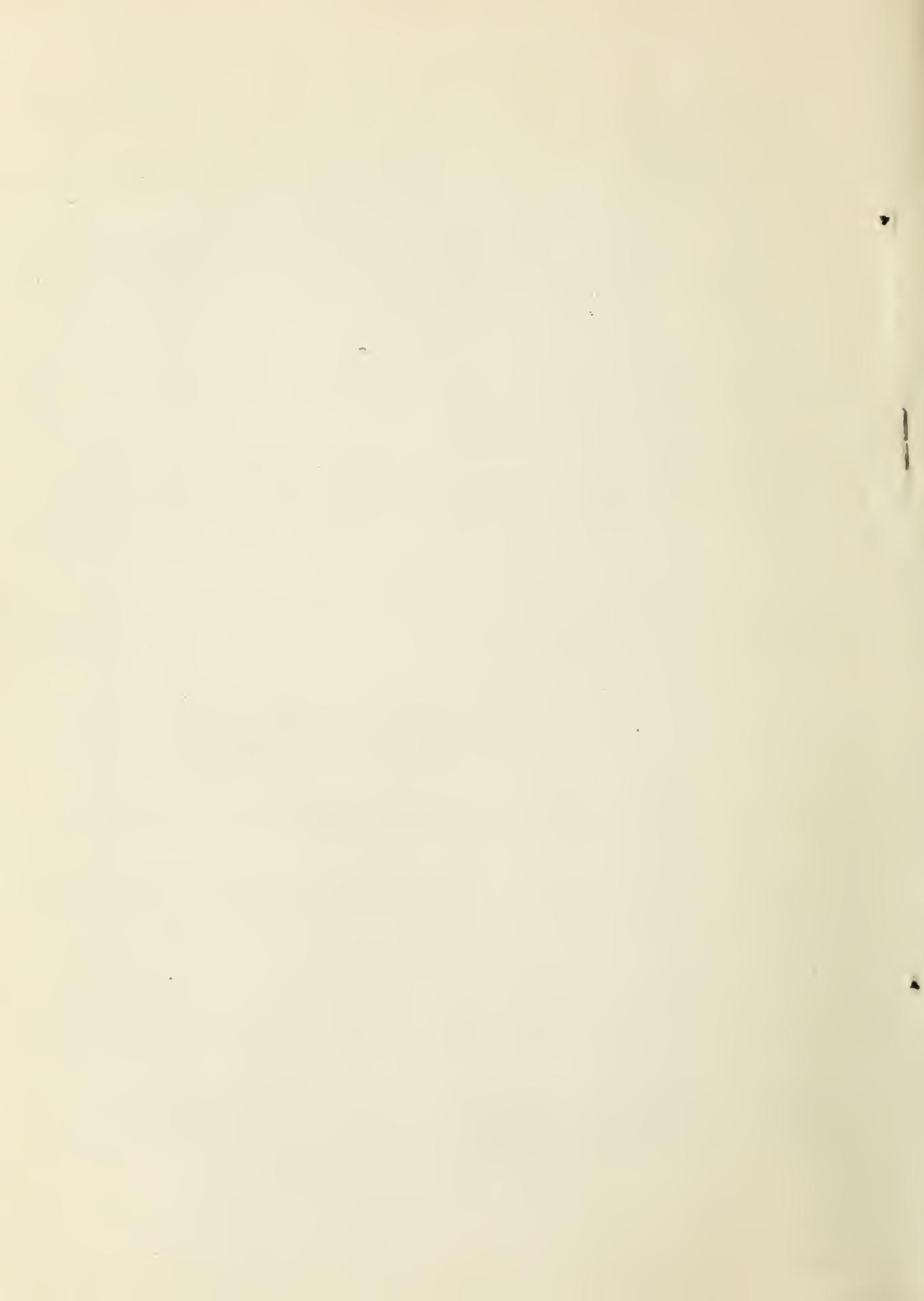
Several townships have already been scouted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, with never the sign of a borer. Isolated points in Illinois and western Indiana have also been scouted with negative results, so that the western limits of this year's infestation have been roughly established.

To determine whether a township is harboring corn borers, five typical cornfields in various parts of the township are searched for evidence of the borer.

Most of the scouts are students from nearby agricultural colleges specially trained for the work at scouting schools conducted by the Bureau of Entomology in Toledo, Detroit, and Elyria during July. Many of the scouts have been doing the work for several years.

The best of the scouts who have proved themselves good borer sleuths are now taking the corn-borer census in last year's infested area under the direction of D.J.Caffery. In this work, in each of the typical cornfields, 100 stalks are taken from each corner of the field and 100 stalks from the middle, and these are carefully examined for any evidence of the borer.

The results will be available at the international corn-borer conference on September 21, 22, and 23. The names of the counties of less than 1 per cent infestation will be given and ratio of increase or decrease in the townships in the more heavily infested regions.



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QUARANTINE

A SLIGHT INFESTATION has been found in the following townships in addition to those listed in last week's issue of this publication. In these cases of extremely light infestation in new territory there is practically no danger of spread until another season. It is therefore not necessary that these townships be immediately included in the quarantine.

OHIO

Auglaize County: St. Marys.
 Belmont County: Colerain, Pease,
 Champaign County: Concord, Goshen Jackson, Johnson, Mad River, Urbana.
 Clark County: Harmony, Pleasant.
 Fairfield County: Liberty.
 Franklin County: Mifflin.
 Knox County: Clay, Harrison, Jackson.
 Licking County: Franklin, Licking, Madison, Newark.
 Madison County: Monroe Summerford, Union.
 Mercer County: Butler.
 Miami County: Elizabeth.
 Shelby County: Turtle Creek.
 Tuscarawas County: Warwick.
 Union County: Union.

INDIANA

Adams County: French.
 Elkhart County: Baugo, Benton, Clinton, Concord, Jackson, Jefferson.
 Huntington County: Dallas, Huntington.
 Kosciusko County: Etna, Jefferson, Prairie, Scott, Van Buren.
 Marshall County: Bourbon, German.
 St. Joseph County: Clay, German, Harris, Penn.
 Wabash County: Chester, Lagro.
 Whitley County: Cleveland, Columbia.

MICHIGAN

Barry County: Carlton, Hastings, Hope, Orangeville, Prairieville, Woodland.
 Clinton County: Essex, Riley.
 Midland County: Midland.

PENNSYLVANIA

Luzerne County: Jackson, Kingston.
 Somerset County: Lower Turkeyfoot, Middle Creek, Upper Turkeyfoot.
 Wayne County: Buckingham.

